

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

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(1) Adequate safety data do not presently exist to justify wider use of hexachlorophene in cosmetics.

(2) Antibacterial ingredients used as substitutes for hexachlorophene in cosmetic products, and finished cosmetic products containing such ingredients, shall be adequately tested for safety prior to marketing. Any such ingredient or product whose safety is not adequately substantiated prior to marketing may be adulterated and will in any event be deemed misbranded unless it contains a conspicuous front panel statement that the product has not been adequately tested for safety and may be hazardous.

(f) *Content statement.* All reference to hexachlorophene limit in this order is on a weight-in-weight (w/w) basis. Quantitative declaration of hexachlorophene content on the labeling of the products, where required, shall be on a w/w basis.

(g) *Shipments of products.* Shipments of products falling within the scope of paragraphs (c), (d), or (e) of this section which are not in compliance with the guidelines stated herein shall be the subject of regulatory proceedings after the effective date of the final order.

(h) *Prior notices.* This order preempts any conditions for marketing products set forth in the following prior notices.

1. DESI No. 4749 (34 FR 15389, October 2, 1969), "Certain OTC Drugs for Topical Use."
2. DESI No. 2855 (35 FR 12423, August 4, 1970), "Certain Mouthwash and Gargle Preparations."
3. DESI No. 8940 (36 FR 14510, August 6, 1971), "Topical Cream Containing Pyrillamine Maleate, Benzocaine, Hexachlorophene, and Cetrimeronium Bromide."
4. DESI No. 6615 (36 FR 18022, September 8, 1971), "Deodorant/Antiperspirant."
5. DESI No. 6270 (36 FR 23330, December 8, 1971), "Certain Preparations Containing Hexachlorophene".

[40 FR 14033, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 63773, Dec. 20, 1977; 55 FR 11577, Mar. 29, 1990; 67 FR 4906, Feb. 1, 2002; 69 FR 18763, Apr. 8, 2004]

PART 290—CONTROLLED DRUGS

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AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 352, 353, 355, 371.

SOURCE: 40 FR 14040, Mar. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 290.1 Controlled substances.

Any drug that is a controlled substance listed in schedule II, III, IV, or V of the Federal Controlled Substances Act or implementing regulations must be dispensed by prescription only as required by section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act unless specifically exempted in § 290.2.

[67 FR 4906, Feb. 1, 2002]

§ 290.2 Exemption from prescription requirements.

The prescription-dispensing requirements of section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act are not necessary for the protection of the public health with respect to a compound, mixture, or preparation containing not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams that also includes one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by codeine alone.

[67 FR 4907, Feb. 1, 2002]

§ 290.5 Drugs; statement of required warning.

The label of any drug listed as a "controlled substance" in schedule II, III, or IV of the Federal Controlled Substances Act shall, when dispensed to or for a patient, contain the following warning: "Caution: Federal law prohibits the transfer of this drug to any person other than the patient for whom it was prescribed." This statement is not required to appear on the

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label of a controlled substance dispensed for use in clinical investigations which are “blind.”

§ 290.6 Spanish-language version of required warning.

By direction of section 305(c) of the Federal Controlled Substances Act, § 290.5, promulgated under section 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, requires the following warning on the label of certain drugs when dispensed to or for a patient: “Caution: Federal law prohibits the transfer of this drug to any person other than the patient for whom it was prescribed.” The Spanish version of this is: “Precaucion: La ley Federal prohíbe el transferir de esta droga a otra persona que no sea el paciente para quien fue recetada.”

§ 290.10 Definition of emergency situation.

For the purposes of authorizing an oral prescription of a controlled substance listed in schedule II of the Federal Controlled Substances Act, the term *emergency situation* means those situations in which the prescribing practitioner determines:

(a) That immediate administration of the controlled substance is necessary, for proper treatment of the intended ultimate user; and

(b) That no appropriate alternative treatment is available, including administration of a drug which is not a controlled substance under schedule II of the Act, and

(c) That it is not reasonably possible for the prescribing practitioner to provide a written prescription to be presented to the person dispensing the substance, prior to the dispensing.

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Requirements for Specific Controlled Drugs [Reserved]

PART 299—DRUGS; OFFICIAL NAMES AND ESTABLISHED NAMES

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299.5 Drugs; compendial name.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 331, 351, 352, 355, 358, 360b, 371.

SOURCE: 40 FR 14041, Mar. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 299.3 Definitions and interpretations.

(a) As used in this part 299, *act* means the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, sections 201–902, 52 Stat. 1040 (21 U.S.C. 321–392), with all amendments thereto.

(b) The definitions and interpretations contained in section 201 of the act shall be applicable to such terms when used in this part 299.

(c) The term *official name* means, with respect to a drug or ingredient thereof, the name designated in this part 299 under section 508 of the act as the official name.

§ 299.4 Established names for drugs.

(a) Section 508 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (added by the Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments of 1962; Pub. L. 87–781) authorizes the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to designate an official name for any drug if he determines that such action is necessary or desirable in the interest of usefulness and simplicity. Section 502(e) of the act (as amended by said Drug Amendments) prescribes that the labeling of a drug must bear its established name, if there is one, to the exclusion of any other nonproprietary name (except the applicable systematic chemical name or the chemical formula) and, if the drug is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the established name of each active ingredient.

(b) The term *established name* is defined in section 502(e)(3) of the act as (1) an official name designated pursuant to section 508 of the act; (2) if no such official name has been designated for the drug and the drug is an article recognized in an official compendium, then the official title thereof in such compendium; and (3) if neither paragraphs (b) (1) or (2) of this section applies, then the common or usual name of the drug.